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APPLICATION NO.	FII	ING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/633,971	08/04/2003		Kristen M. Beckman	BBC-192	5175	
34213	7590	02/24/2005		EXAMINER		
ABBOTT E			SPIVACK, PHYLLIS G			
100 RESEARCH DRIVE WORCESTER, MA 01605-4314				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
				1614	1614	
				DATE MAILED: 02/24/2005		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	10/633,971	BECKMAN ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Phyllis G. Spivack	1614					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	_•						
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	action is non-final.						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims							
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) objected to by the Idrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is object.	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	· —						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6)						

Application/Control Number: 10/633,971

Art Unit: 1614

The undersigned Examiner supports the goal of the Office to advance prosecution as expediently as is reasonably possible. Cooperation is requested with respect to the timely submission of any references deemed pertinent to the present application along with Form PTO-1449.

Claims 1-20 are presented and represent all of the claims under consideration.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the recitation "at least in part" adds no probative value and should be deleted. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-20 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1-20 of copending Application No. 10/911086. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3, 6, 7 and 10-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bays et al., <u>American Journal of Cardiovascular Drugs</u>.

Bays teaches the administration of sibutramine, a compound of instant formula I, for use in the treatment of metabolic syndrome. Sibutramine is commercially available as a packaged pharmaceutical composition. Intended use confers no patentable weight to composition claims. See *In re Hack*, 114 USPQ 161. Treatment with sibutramine is specifically directed to abdominal obesity, increased fasting blood glucose levels, dyslipidemia and hypertension. Treatment for metabolic syndrome with additional therapeutic agents is conventional therapy.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bays et al., <u>American Journal of Cardiovascular Drugs</u>.

Bays teaches the administration of sibutramine, a compound of instant formula I, for use in the treatment of metabolic syndrome. Sibutramine is commercially available as a packaged pharmaceutical composition. Treatment with sibutramine is specifically directed to abdominal obesity, increased fasting blood glucose levels, dyslipidemia and hypertension. Treatment for metabolic syndrome with additional therapeutic agents is

Application/Control Number: 10/633,971

Art Unit: 1614

conventional therapy. Claims 4, 5, 8 and 9 differ from the reference in that a hydrogen atom may replace methyl for either the R₁ and/or R₂ terms in instant formula I. However, one skilled in the art would have been motivated to prepare and administer a compound to treat metabolic syndrome wherein the R₁ and/or R₂ terms in instant formula I is/are hydrogen or methyl. Such would have been obvious in the absence of evidence to the contrary because such compounds are homologous. It would have been reasonable to expect their ability to treat metabolic syndrome would be similar.

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Phyllis G. Spivack whose telephone number is 571-272-0585. The Examiner can normally be reached Monday to Friday from 10:30 AM to 7 PM.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful after one business day, the Examiner's supervisor, Chris Low, can be reached at 571-272-0951. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-272-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

Application/Control Number: 10/633,971

Art Unit: 1614

/633,971 Page 5

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Phyllis G. Spivack Primary Examiner Art Unit 1614

PHYLLIS SPIVACK PRIMARY EXAMINER

February 21, 2005